

STRIKE ORDER TO BE CALLED OFF TO-NIGHT

So Confident Are Leaders of the Four Brotherhoods the Adamson Bill Will Pass the Senate That They Have Prepared Code Messages Ready For Instant Release

SENATE TOOK UP BILL EARLY THIS FORENOON

House Passed the Measure Late Yesterday After Considerable Debate, But the Final Majority Was Very Strongly in Favor of Adoption—No Amendments Are Likely

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Not later than 6 o'clock this evening the Senate will vote on the Adamson eight-hour bill, which was passed yesterday evening by the House, in order to effect a calling-off of the railway strike. Strong belief prevailed that the bill would be passed without amendment and would be sent immediately to President Wilson for his signature.

The heads of the four brotherhoods, anticipating such action, had code messages to the officials of local unions, revoking the order which was sent broadcast early in the week for a strike starting at 7 o'clock Monday morning. If the bill is passed, it is believed they will not wait until it is signed by the president, who is at Long Branch, N. J., to receive formal notification of his nomination.

The Senate convened early this forenoon to begin action on the bill.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Prevention of the threatened railroad strike through an act of Congress seemed assured after the House last night by an overwhelming vote had passed the Adamson eight-hour day law and the Senate had agreed to take a final vote on the measure not later than 6 o'clock this evening.

Although it is possible that Senate amendment may make conference necessary, it is generally believed on both sides of the capital that when the test comes the House bill as it stands will be accepted and rushed to Shadow Lawn, N. J., for President Wilson's signature. And, while no formal announcements were forthcoming from the employees' brotherhoods head, it is authoritatively stated that this will result in immediate despatch of code messages calling off the general strike ordered for Monday morning.

The Adamson bill as passed in the House by a vote of 280 to 56, with minor amendments, is the same measure which the brotherhoods' leaders officially declared would constitute a "satisfactory settlement" and prevent the strike. The amendments added to conform to a draft framed by the Senate interstate commerce committee would fix the effective date Jan. 1, 1917, instead of Dec. 1, 1916, and exempted railroads less than 100 miles long and electric street and interurban lines. Briefly, it provides:

"That eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the standard for reckoning compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after Jan. 1, 1917; and

"That a commission of three appointed by President Wilson shall investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard from six to nine months and then report to Congress, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation or for 30 days thereafter, and overtime to be paid at a pro rata rate.

It was after a day of hot debate that the House passed the bill, under a special rule brought in when Republican leader Mann objected to its consideration. Less than half of the Republicans followed their floor leader in the opposition, and when the final vote came 70 of them lined up with the majority while only 56 voted against the measure. Just two Democrats, Representatives Steele of Pennsylvania and Black of Texas stood out against the bill and Representative Lodon of New York, the only Socialist, voted for it.

Red tape was eliminated as far as possible to rush the measure over to the Senate, which after several hours of lively discussion over a bill reported by its interstate commerce committee, had recessed until 8 o'clock. When the Senate reconvened the House legislation was there awaiting action.

The Senate committee bill, drafted during a late session Thursday night and another yesterday morning, was the Adamson measure with the same amendments adopted by the House and an added section empowering the interstate commerce commission to fix the wages of interstate railroad employees at the end of the proposed period of investigation.

At the outset of the night session Senator Newlands sought and obtained unanimous consent to put aside the Senate bill and take up the one sent over from the House, thereby paving the way for quick final action without parliamentary formalities that otherwise would be necessary. Then Senator Underwood brought up the issue over which the Senate is divided by proposing an amendment the rate fixing provision of the discarded Senate bill.

Over this amendment debate waged for three hours, Senators Newlands and Underwood advocating it and Senator Cummins making a long speech criticizing the whole proceeding. Most of the senators had little to say, and in the cloak rooms there were strong intimations that the reason for this was the general conviction that in the end the House bill would go through without change.

REP. GREENE OPPOSED 8-HR. BILL'S PASSAGE

Vermont Congressman Lifted His Voice in Protest Although He Is in Sympathy with the Men.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Representative Frank L. Greene during the general debate in the House yesterday afternoon in opposition to the passage of the Adamson eight-hour bill made a vigorous speech. He said in part:

"I am opposed to the passage of this legislation at this time. If we were to have an opportunity to go into the merits of the case, if we were to have an opportunity to exercise something like the same judicial and magisterial duty toward the parties to the controversy that this Congress creates, then it might not be unlikely that testimony and evidence so submitted would convince me that there was some truth and justice on the side of the men who demand an eight-hour day.

"We should keep in mind, however, throughout all this discussion—as has been several times intimated here—that this is not a demand for an eight-hour day which shall limit the hours of physical labor to eight hours a day, but it is a demand for an eight-hour basic day, consequently placing it on an altogether different footing. However that may be, it seems to me that the only thing that presents itself here to us today, as men entrusted with the responsibility of government and as men upon whose shoulders for the time being (however unworthy individually we may be) is this: When any man, or set of men, whether they be friends, schoolmates, fellows, companions, trusted confidants, or kinsmen, hold up the Congress of the United States and say that they shall have certain legislation passed between this hour and Saturday night or they will bring a national calamity, bloodshed, suffering, starvation, misery and want upon this land, it is time for somebody to stand up in the United States and say that the government of the United States is greater than any combination of men under it.

"This principle it seems to me, confronts us here in this issue, and it rises pre-eminently above the mere details of the merits of the controversy. Instinctively and by reason of my early surroundings, from my education and environments, I am in sympathy with men who are toiling for wages.

"I could tell you something about it if it were not of a peculiarly personal character and had a real bearing on this issue. I could possibly convince you that I am speaking sincerely when I say that, but I say to-day that as we stand here facing this proposition, that the interests of this country are not involved until the Congress of the United States asserts its dignity and self-respect and refuses to be held up by anybody at any

time, under any threat, or under duress. Once begun, where is this surrendering to end? Men may say under these circumstances it is necessary to have this emergency legislation because by doing this under pressure and under duress in the very few hours that remain to us we will avert a strike, sorrow and bloodshed. Who will be responsible for the bloodshed and sorrow and want and suffering and privation that may follow because of it? Will we be held responsible for those who set out to bring about a national calamity on the land because we do not yield to them and grant their demands under terror of threat? Where will the moral responsibility rest when the people of the United States wake up and find out who did this thing?"

FREIGHT EMBARGO IS MODIFIED

Railroads Take That Action After Being Convinced That Congress Would Pass the Eight-Hour Law.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Convinced that Congress will force them to surrender, presidents of important western railroads last night ordered rescinding or modification of the freight embargo established in preparation for a general railway strike. At the same time the railroad executives announced defections from the ranks of the railway brotherhoods and declared they had enough men to operate trains, strike or no strike. This was denied by brotherhood officials.

Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and spokesman for the railroads in the conference with President Wilson said the railroads are convinced Congress will force through the eight-hour law before the date set for the strike, but that they are taking no chances.

Modifications of the freight embargo were announced here by the Erie and the Rock Island systems.

While the railroad executives were claiming the defection of thousands of brotherhood members, officials of the unions through Timothy Shea, vice-president of the Brotherhood of the Firemen and Enginemen, said the railroads habitually circulate such stories and they have no fears their men would not obey the strike call.

Polls employees who are members of the unions were practically completed and in general the roads said that they would be able to count on the loyalty of about 25 per cent of their trainmen, even if the strike order is not revoked.

Suits for injunctions against calling strikes were filed by individual brotherhood members in various parts of the country.

VOTE TO SUSPEND WORK.

If Interborough Co. Doesn't Meet Their Representatives.

New York, Sept. 2.—Three thousand motormen and conductors employed on the elevated and subway lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit company voted last night to suspend work at once unless the officers of the corporation consent to meet a committee from the union. The ultimatum will be presented next week Tuesday.

The employees contend that President Theodore P. Shonts and General Manager Frank Hedley have failed to keep an agreement they entered into on August 7 to meet a campaign representing the workers who had become members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The ultimatum to the Interborough was decided upon in the face of wage increases aggregating \$1,750,000, which have been made since January 1.

MCLAUGHLIN OUT OF IT.

Tennis "Comet" Failed to Defeat Church in Championship.

Forest Hill, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The defeat of Maurice E. McLaughlin, the idol of American lawn tennis, at the hands of George H. Johnston, a year ago, although it is conceded that of the remaining eight players in the tournament R. Norris Williams, 24, of Philadelphia and Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, both have a chance to come through and capture the highest honors of American tennis for the present season.

George M. Church is the hope of the eastern contingent while the West is pinning its faith on the ability of William M. Johnston, victor a year ago, although it is conceded that of the remaining eight players in the tournament R. Norris Williams, 24, of Philadelphia and Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco, both have a chance to come through and capture the highest honors of American tennis for the present season.

GIVEN JOYOUS GREETING.

President Wilson Welcomed By Cheering Throng at Long Branch.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson was enthusiastically welcomed to his summer home here when he arrived last night for the formal notification of his re-nomination to-day. A cheering throng greeted him at the railroad station and automobile horns and sirens made a bedlam of noise as his train pulled in. With the president were Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tamm and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician.

Everything is in readiness for the notification ceremonies this afternoon. At 1 o'clock the president and Mrs. Wilson will give a luncheon for Senator Ollie James and the other members of the notification committee, members of the Democratic national committee, members of the cabinet and other prominent Democrats.

The formal exercises will be held on the spacious lawn of Mr. Wilson's temporary home, and he will deliver his speech at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALIEN SHIP ACT EXTENDED.

Pres. Wilson's Act Gives Until September 4, 1917.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—President Wilson yesterday afternoon signed an executive order extending for one year, until September 4, 1917, the time during which foreign-built vessels may come under the American flag.

FRENCH FAILED TO HOLD

Germans Forced Their Way in to Trenches South of Estrees on the Somme Front, According to Official Admission by the Paris Official Statement

REPEATED AND VIOLENT ATTACKS

In Champagne the Russian Troops Put to Flight a Contingent of the German Troops After a Spirited Engagement Northwest of Auberive

Paris, Sept. 2.—After repeated and violent attacks last night the Germans re-occupied part of the trenches taken recently by the French on the Somme front, south of Estrees.

In Champagne, the official announcement says, the Russian troops put to flight a German contingent northwest of Auberive after a spirited engagement.

ALLIES' FLEET ARRIVES.

Accompanied By Transport—It Is Now Off Piraeus.

London, Sept. 2.—Unofficial dispatches reaching London, which apparently have been much censored, indicate to observers there that Greece has abandoned her neutrality and thrown her lot on the side of the entente allies. Whether Greece has already declared war is problematical, as is the nation or nations to whom she has thrown down the gauntlet. It is unofficially reported that King Constantine has abdicated and that the crown prince has been named as his successor with former Premier Venizelos as the power behind the throne. The British foreign office says it has no confirmation of King Constantine's abdication.

An entente allied fleet of 23 warships and seven transports is reported to have arrived off Piraeus, the port of Athens. A despatch from Athens says it is probable that the Greek elections, set for Oct. 8, will be postponed for a fortnight. The Greek garrisons at Saloniki, at Voden, northwest of Saloniki, and at Fort Little Karaburum have surrendered to a committee which has taken over the administration of part of Greek Macedonia, according to unofficial dispatches from Saloniki. The revolt in Saloniki is confirmed by the British foreign office. Greeks, friendly to the entente allies, surrounded the barracks of the Greek infantry in Saloniki and are said to have exchanged shots with them. Gen. Sarail, the allied commander at Saloniki, intervened to prevent further bloodshed.

ITALIANS ON OFFENSIVE.

Have Occupied Tepeleni, in Southern Albania.

Rome, Sept. 2, via London.—Italian troops have begun an offensive in southern Albania and have occupied Tepeleni, 31 miles southeast of Avlona on the Vojussa river, says the official statement issued by the war office yesterday. The Greek garrison withdrew from Tepeleni. Austrian attacks in the Trenta valley and near Gorizia have been repulsed, the statement adds.

Although the above statement says that a Greek garrison evacuated Tepeleni, there has never been any official information of the occupation of the town by the Greeks. Tepeleni is approximately 35 miles north and west of the border of Greece.

MAINE SOLDIER WOUNDED.

Was Accidentally Shot While at Target Practice.

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 2.—Private Foner of C company, 2d Maine infantry, whose home is at Livermore Falls, Me., is under surgical treatment at the camp hospital for a bullet wound in his side. He was accidentally shot while at target practice. At the hospital it was stated that the wound was not serious. The health of the Maine contingent is excellent.

You Can Depend on an American Clock.

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, the famous writer of New England stories, has written a love story for the September Woman's Home Companion. In it, this passage occurs:

"William turned to Marion. 'Did you say one of your father's clocks had stopped?' he asked.

"Yes, worn out. All things have their limit. I suppose that old clock has reached his."

"This has not," said William proudly, "American clocks, and American furniture made by American patriots in the beginning of our history were made on honor. It is the foreign pieces which are not to be depended on. American clocks go. This is an American clock."

WAS DRIVEN TO SUICIDE

Because of Bulgaria's Delay in Declaring War on Rumania

GEN. JOSTOFF WAS GREATLY AGITATED

First Report Said That He Died of Appendicitis

London, Sept. 2.—Reports have been received in Amsterdam that General Jostoff, chief of the Bulgarian general staff, committed suicide because of Bulgaria's delay in declaring war on Rumania, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

The dispatches yesterday said that General Jostoff's death was due to appendicitis.

INJURIES WERE FATAL.

Dennis J. Hurley of Rutland Was Caught in Shafting.

Rutland, Sept. 2.—Dennis J. Hurley, the engineer who was caught in a shaft at the United Marble companies' plant on Columbia avenue early Thursday morning, died at the Rutland hospital at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The details of the accident are still a mystery as the engineer was unable to give much information. It is thought that he slipped and fell upon the machinery. He was born in Hopkinton, N. Y., 44 years ago. He was employed as a railroad engineer for some time but had worked for the United Marble companies for nearly a year. He is survived by one son, Harold C. Hurley of North Lawrence, N. Y., two sisters, Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald of North Lawrence and Mrs. Michael McGinnis of Malone, N. Y., two brothers, D. W. Hurley of Burlington and G. C. Hurley of Hopkinton.

The body was taken to the Spencer & Cady undertaking rooms from the hospital and sent to Burlington yesterday afternoon. The funeral will be held in that city at 9 o'clock Monday morning at the Catholic cathedral.

HEAR HUGHES IN RAIN.

Crowd Gathered at Topeka to Greet the Republican Candidate.

Topeka, Kans., Sept. 2.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking at the capitol grounds to a crowd that stood through a shower to listen, yesterday declared that the protection for which he stood was more than protection in a commercial sense to American business, but embraced protection of American rights on land and sea, of national peace, of American industry and against inefficiency in government.

"I stand for protection in a comprehensive sense," Mr. Hughes said. "I do not speak either of protection or preparedness in a narrow and limited way. I use the word to embrace all that is needed to foster and promote American enterprise and to better our conditions."

Mr. Hughes repeated the charges made at Saline earlier, that the present administration had been more extravagant than any other in the history of the country.

"Only the other day a Democratic senator said that \$20,000,000 should have been saved from the rivers and harbors bill this year," Mr. Hughes said. The administration's Philippine policy was characterized as "the scandal of our scuttling out of the Philippines."

MONTPELIER

Miss Clara Senter, who has been visiting her sister at Keene, N. H., for several weeks, arrived in the city last evening. Hubert Conlin, who has been visiting in the city with his parents for the past two weeks, left last evening for Detroit, Mich., where he is employed by the Fargo Express Co. He was accompanied by William Milo, Jr., who will be employed by the same company.

Harry E. Slade returned last evening from Boston and other places in Massachusetts, where he has been spending 10 days.

Mrs. Annes Siloway returned to-day to Burlington, having been in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. W. L. Bancroft, which was held Thursday.

Holden Farrar, who has been employed during the summer in New Britain, Conn., has arrived in the city for a few weeks' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo H. Farrar of College street, before returning to Dartmouth college for his second year.

Miss Marion Bombard of Barre street left last evening for Springfield, Mass., where she will make a 10 days' visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Craig of Waterbury, who have been making a brief visit in the city with the latter's sister, Mrs. David E. Spicer, left to-day for Lewisville, Me., to visit relatives.

George Wing, state librarian, and Mrs. Wing have returned from Provincetown, Mass., where they went early last month to spend a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Plaisted of Cliff street have gone to Portland, Me., and other cities to spend two weeks, the former taking a two weeks' vacation from his duties in the office of the Lane Manufacturing Co.

The local baseball team plays Burlington at Inter-city park this afternoon at 3 o'clock, men being employed this forenoon in preparing the grounds for the contest. Labor day, Monday, the locals play two games with the league leaders, Rutland. Because of the picnic at Inter-city park, both games are to be played on seminary campus, the first game to start at 10:30 in the forenoon and the second at 3 o'clock.

MORE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

There Will Be 11 Instead of Four This Year.

Burlington, Sept. 2.—Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, state commissioner of education, said between trains last evening there will be 11 junior high schools instead of four when the public schools resume work. Burlington, Jeffersonville, Plainfield and Cabot have them already; the new schools will be Essex Center, Hinesburg, Highgate, North Troy, Waitsfield, Randolph Center and Concord. There are roughly 300 students in the Burlington school and an average of 60 in the others. Each of the 11 schools will obtain \$500 from the state out of an appropriation made for the purpose by the legislature at its last regular session.

Clyde M. Hill of Springfield, Mo., has been appointed supervisor of junior high schools, a newly created office. Mr. Hill has been instructor in the Missouri state normal school at Springfield and director of the model junior high school there. He did a quantity of research work at Columbia in the specialty. One or more extra teachers will be required and have been or will be appointed for each of the 11 schools except Burlington. One of the new teachers in each instance will be a teacher of home economics.

Dr. Hill comes to Vermont at a considerably less salary than he has been receiving, largely on the personal urging of Dr. Hillegas. He is using a year's leave of absence for the purpose.

His coming means that the junior high school system of the state is now fairly launched. Tuesday and Wednesday a conference of five of the junior high schools—at Essex Center, Highgate, North Troy, Jeffersonville and Concord—was held at Johnson, with about 30 teachers present. Thursday and Friday a similar conference was held at the State House, Montpelier, at which the other schools were represented. In Montpelier Miss Bessie Bacon Goodrich, principal of the Johnson Normal school, outlined the work in English; Prof. Floyd B. Jenks of the state college of agriculture, that in agriculture; R. G. Reynolds of Montpelier, the social side of the schools' work; and Miss Bertha M. Terrill, professor of home economics at the state university, home economics. There was a free discussion at both conferences, teachers questioning the speakers and Dr. Hillegas. The conferences were by way of preparation for the actual work and were gratifyingly successful.

COULDN'T FURNISH BAIL.

Daniel Pilbin Will Be Given a Hearing Monday.

Morrisville, Sept. 2.—Daniel Pilbin, who is alleged to have shot twice at William Vigeant and once at his sister, Emily Vigeant, at Elmore Thursday morning, was given a hearing yesterday at the office of State Attorney M. P. Maurice. The hearing was continued until Monday morning at 10 o'clock and Pilbin was sent back to jail, unable to secure the bail of \$5,000.

Charles Pilbin, charged with assaulting William Vigeant Thursday night, waived examination and was bound over till the December term of Lamolle county court.

The assault upon Mr. Vigeant occurred about 8:30 Thursday evening, when it is said, that Charles Pilbin came up to the wagon in which Vigeant was riding and struck him in the head, stunning him. Mr. Vigeant was badly cut and bruised in the encounter.

The Pilbin men are tall and of the mountain type of men. Daniel, it is said, has tried to marry Miss Vigeant for some time. She said in an interview that he had made her life miserable for the past 11 years, threatening every little while to shoot her if she did not marry him.

CHESTER YOUTH DROWNED.

Went Out in Sail Boat with Three Boy Companions.

Chester, Sept. 2.—Carroll Hastings, 21 years old, son of Mr. Hastings, Hastings, was drowned at Lake Stoddard, Stoddard, N. H., when a sail boat occupied by him and three other young men capsized. Hastings was unable to swim but his companions, who were able to swim a little, managed to keep afloat until they could grasp the overturned boat.

The party, which included Vincent LaFontaine, Paul Ballou, Little Churchill and Hastings, all of Chester, had been in camp at the lake for about a week. The details of the accident could not be learned but the capsizing of the boat is supposed to have been due to the inexperience of the young men in handling a sailing craft.

Hastings graduated from the Chester high school with the class of 1915 and was very popular in town. Besides his mother he leaves one sister, Miss Hattie Hastings, of this town.

USE VERMONT GRANITE.

For Macdonough Memorial Instead of Maine Stone.

Vergennes, Sept. 2.—Colonel Taylor, Major Bell and Captain Mintz of the U. S. engineering department at Albany, N. Y., held a conference with the state Macdonough commission Thursday and approved of the location in the park selected by the commission for the placing of the memorial monument commemorating the building of the fleet here by Commodore Macdonough in 1812-14. Col. Taylor said that the contract for the building of the monument would be given soon and that if possible at the suggestion of the commission Vermont granite would be used instead of Maine granite as at first contemplated.

WILSON TO SHADOW LAWN.

President Goes There to Receive Official Notification.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by the members of the White House household, left for Shadow Lawn, N. J., at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The president will be notified there at 4 o'clock this afternoon of his re-nomination, as the Democratic presidential candidate.

He and Mrs. Wilson will return to this city to-night and will leave here at 10 o'clock Sunday night for Hodgenville, Ky., where he is to accept on behalf of the government, the late President Lincoln's place.

RUNAWAY CARS HIT A TRAIN

Traveling at 50 Miles an Hour Struck Passenger Train

MANY HURT IN THE BIG WRECK

Car Ran Two Miles Down Grade at Lafayette, Ind.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 2.—Two men were seriously injured and three others are missing as the result of a wreck today in the local yards of the Big Four railroad. A string of freight cars broke loose at Altamont, two miles east of here, and backed down grade at a rate of 50 miles an hour into a passenger train of the Big Four which was standing at the station here.

CORSI—CARUSI.

Spaulding Graduate the Bride of Barro Granite Manufacturer.

At the bride's home, 16 Second street, this forenoon at 11 o'clock, Miss Eda Carusi and Adolfo Corsi were married by Justice of the Peace James Mackay, only relatives and intimate friends of the couple witnessing the ceremony. Miss Carolyn Calcegni attended the bride and the groom had for his best man Gaston Tosi. The bride wore a white tulle dress with gold lace and lilies of the valley and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. Her bridesmaid was gowned in salmon pink tulle. The room where the wedding took place was attractively arranged with evergreen and hydrangea blossoms. This evening at 16 Second street bride and groom will be tendered a reception and afterward they are to leave on a honeymoon trip to Boston and vicinity.

The bride is one of the best known young women in the Italian colony. She was graduated from Spaulding high school in the class of 1916, with the second honor for scholarship merit. She is a talented musician. Mr. Corsi is a granite manufacturer.

NEW VERMONT CORPORATION.

Graniteville Finnish-Socialist Association to Erect Building.

Articles of association were filed today with the secretary of state by the Graniteville Finnish-Socialist association, Inc., organized to promote the socialist movement, especially among the Finlanders of America. The association, according to the articles, plan "to disseminate knowledge, popularize education, advance the cause of economic justice, attain the industrial emancipation of the people and establish the principle of the equal rights in all human institutions, political, industrial, social, religious and educational."

The association also intends to erect and maintain a Graniteville association building with a reading room and library, theatre and gymnasium. There is no capital stock and the signers are John Karpainen, Frank Majjala, Augusti Bartimaa, Z. M. Kanerva and Viktor Maki, all of Graniteville.

MISSING BOY LOCATED.

Woodstock Youth is in Windsor Working in Machine Shops.

Woodstock, Sept. 2.—Francis Webster, 15-year-old son of Myron M. Webster, who left home July 11, leaving no clue to his whereabouts, has been found in Windsor, being recognized by a Woodstock man there and is now at home. It appears he went straight to Windsor from here and has since been working in machine shops under name of Edward. His night and day labors netting him \$13 a week.

The Guardsmen's Return.

A picture of Secretary of War Baker flashed on the screen at a moving picture show attended by New York militiamen in Texas was hissed. Mr. Baker recently stated that the National Guard would be kept in Texas indefinitely, and the men, restless under their enforced, and to their way of thinking unnecessary, presence along the border, took this means of expressing their opinion.

To show such open disrespect of the head of the war department is subversive of military discipline. But it is not surprising guardsmen feel resentment at being kept away from their homes when the necessity for their absence seems removed. Many are ill at ease to be kept away. Families of some of them are in actual want. Employers are tiring of continuing guardsmen on their payrolls. The talk by Secretary Baker of the "bloodless victories" the men are winning daily among the cactus and mesquite bushes fails to impress them.

Things have progressed far enough to make it possible to form some definite idea as to how much longer the presence of the National Guard along the border will be required. Mr. Baker should be able at least to approximate the date of the return of the troops to their homes, and he should make some announcement to this effect. The injustice of which the men complain—namely, that they did not enlist to become professional soldiers and that it is wrong to impound them indefinitely for general army service—is not removed by returning the regiments to the mobilization camps.—New York Globe.

Monday being Labor day and a holiday, there will be no issues of The Times. Tuesday's paper will contain full accounts of the day's activities.